

The Weather.

Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:
Kentucky—Fair Saturday, with warmer in west portion; Sunday increasing cloudiness.
Indiana—Fair Saturday; Sunday probably increasing cloudiness; moderate east winds, shifting to southeast.
Tennessee—Fair Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness, with showers in east portion.

THE LATEST.

A message from Dr. Cook was received by wireless yesterday at Cape Race, Newfoundland, from the Oscar II., in which the noted explorer asked the American people to have the fullest confidence in his conquest of the pole. He claimed to have records of observations made by him which will prove his discovery beyond doubt. For the first time he told of the alleged injustice done him by Peary in confiscating his supplies while he was on his journey to the pole. His explanation as to the confidence he put in Harry Whitney and the instruction that he gave Whitney not to tell Peary of his discovery was concisely made. Commander Peary is preparing to sail with the Roosevelt to North Sydney, Cape Breton, having completed the ship's overhauling at Battle Harbor. He gave further details of his polar journey to newspaper correspondents.

The Louisville Baseball Club during the week has excited the local followers of the national pastime to a high tension. The local club defeated the leading team in the pennant race, Milwaukee, four games out of five during the series recently played and yesterday won the first game of a series of five from Minneapolis, Louisville's nearest competitor for second-place honors. With only a game and a half behind Minneapolis for second place, the local team will renew its fight for the pennant against Minneapolis again to-day. Louisville is only three games behind Milwaukee for first honors.

Bishop William George McCloskey, for forty-one years head of the diocese of Louisville, and the oldest bishop in the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in America, died at the Preston Park Seminary yesterday morning at 7:05 o'clock. Dr. W. O. Roberts, the attending physician, could not assign any definite malady as the cause of the prelate's death, but said that it was just a weakening of the vital forces. The entire Catholic world is mourning the death of the grand old man.

Resolutions condemning in strong terms both guaranty postal laws and the establishment of postal savings banks were adopted by the American Bankers Association in Chicago yesterday. Louis E. Pierson, of New York, was chosen president and F. O. Watts, of Nashville, first vice president. The next meeting will be held in Los Angeles.

The Winchester agreement made by the Burley tobacco-growers of the State was ratified by the officers of the American Equity and the Burley societies at the fair grounds yesterday. The entire crop is to be pooled with the Burley Society under the agreement. The union of forces will save millions to the growers, it is said.

Rival propositions to carry the mails from Chicago to Seattle in fifty-six hours have been submitted to the Post-office Department by the Great Northern Railway Company and by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. Such an accomplishment as is proposed would clip sixteen hours off the present schedule for the 3,200 miles. The contract is worth \$7,000,000.

The birthday of President William H. Taft September 15 was remembered by King Edward, who sent the Hon. Arthur Walsh, his master of ceremonies, to the American Embassy with the request that his majesty's sincere congratulations be conveyed to the President. Mr. Taft's reply was received at the Embassy and forwarded to the King in Scotland.

The Irish land bill, which was introduced in the British Parliament on March 30 by Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, passed through its final stage in the House of Commons by a vote of 174 to 51. The House of Lords probably will pass the measure after modifying the clauses regarding compulsory acquisition of land.

Placarding the neighborhood with warnings that unless the three white men who located in the strictly negro town of Taft, Okla., last week, left town immediately death would be their punishment, negroes dynamited the store of one of the whites in that town. The white merchants declare they will remain.

Admiral Dewey is anxious that a stop be put to the movement on foot having in view his assignment to the command of the Atlantic fleet during the coming Hudson-Fulton celebration, making it evident that his health would not permit him to undertake it.

Another \$2,000 was sent yesterday by the American National Red Cross Society to American Consul Kenna at Monterey, Mex., to be used for the benefit of the flood sufferers.

The annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be held in Chattanooga on October 13 and 14.

BISHOP McCLOSKEY SINKS TO REST AT PARK SEMINARY

Death Comes Gently To Aged Head of Louisville Diocese.

The Venerable Prelate Succumbs At 7:05 O'Clock In the Morning.

Jingling Bells Announce Sorrowful News To Waiting Thousands.

Father James P. Cronin, Vicar General, Temporarily In Charge.

Funeral Services Over the Dead To Be Held In Cathedral Tuesday.

BODY TO BE LAID AT REST IN NAZARETH

CARDINAL GIBBONS PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE.

Baltimore, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Cardinal Gibbons said of Bishop McCloskey: "I am grieved to hear of his death, but of course the news does not come as a great surprise, since he had reached such an advanced age. I knew him well and esteemed him highly. He was a very handsome man, of noble presence, and his qualities were of the highest. The bishop's associations with Maryland were interesting and close, as he was educated at Mount St. Mary's College and was afterward for some time a professor there. He was also the first rector of the American College in Rome. There were three clergymen in his family. I regret that I shall not be able to attend the funeral."

At 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning the Rt. Rev. William George McCloskey, bishop of the diocese of Louisville for forty-one years and for fifty-seven years a brilliant leader among the high priests of the Catholic Church, died at the Preston Park Seminary, on the Newburg road. The bishop passed from life into death with a peace and repose fittingly characteristic of his quiet life's work as a man of God.

Bishop McCloskey, the most venerable prelate of the United States, was 86 years of age. His keen and active intellect remained constant to the end. His mind was clear and he was in possession of all his wonderful faculties almost to the minute he closed his eyes for the last long sleep. Bishop McCloskey died of no disease. His end came as the result of the flickering out of the spark of life, due to the general dissolution of the physical body which comes with the weight of eighty-six years. His death was momentarily expected since last Sunday, and as far back as three months ago it was seen by those close to the bishop that death was not far off.

Archbishop Notified.

The news that the bishop had expired was flashed by telephone from the seminary. The first indication that came to the public that the bishop had passed away was the tolling of the bells on the Cathedral of the Assumption. This was at 8 o'clock after news of the bishop's end had been wired to Archbishop Moeller, of Cincinnati.

With Bishop McCloskey just preceding his death were his sister, Miss Mary McCloskey, and a few of the students for the priesthood at the seminary. From all that can be learned the bishop passed from a peaceful coma into death with a transition so gentle and easy that it was hardly discernable to the watchers at the bedside. The bishop realized Monday morning that the end was near. Many hours before his death the last sacrament had been administered. As simple as were the spiritual preparations necessary in the case of Bishop McCloskey, in just a reverse degree were the physical and medical attentions of his last hours.

Every attention possible was given the beloved old prelate by those around his death bed. But eighty-six years of vigorous, active, intellectual effort in behalf of the church had exacted a toll upon his vitality that made the fight with death an entirely one-sided battle. Dr. W. O. Roberts, who had been the medical adviser of the bishop for more than a score of years, last saw his distinguished patient late Thursday night. In a cheery tone the physician said to the prelate:

"Knew He Was Dying."

"Bishop, you are doing very well."
"Well, doctor," answered the bishop, "I know my condition perfectly."
Bishop McCloskey knew that he was

forward it to Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, at Rome.

Arranged Details of Funeral.

For three months past Bishop McCloskey had realized that his course was run, and before he died he had arranged every detail of his funeral. He told those who were in authority that he would like the funeral to be conducted. He named the celebrant of the solemn requiem mass, the deacon and the subdeacon, and named the priest he wanted to preach his funeral sermon.

But the bishop wanted everything done quietly and decorously. In life he was never fond of pomp or show, and in death he requested that the same simple service be observed.

Wishes Respected.

As far as possible his wishes will be respected, not only by the priests of the diocese of Louisville, but by the visiting clergy and prelates. None knew better than Bishop McCloskey that his end was close. He had no deathbed arrangements to make. Everything pertaining to his funeral was arranged by himself, and made no count of visiting prelates and clergy.

Lived the Simple Life.

The head of the Catholic diocese of Louisville lived the simple life. There is not a business man in Louisville whose bed is as unpretentious as that of Bishop McCloskey. Yet he was not austere; neither was he ascetic. Leader of 150,000 Catholics of the illustrious Flanagan, Spalding and the short-lived Laville, he died as he had lived, without ostentation.

Cardinal Gibbons Notified.

Immediately after the demise of Bishop McCloskey, Father Cronin wired his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore. The cardinal at once sent word expressing his regret at the bishop's death, and at his inability to attend the funeral.

SCENES ENACTED IN THE DEATH CHAMBER

BISHOP McCLOSKEY SURROUNDED BY SISTER AND PRIESTS OF SEMINARY.

The tide of life began to ebb slowly at 1 o'clock yesterday morning when, after passing a fairly restful night, Bishop McCloskey's respiration suddenly changed to a short, quick gasp. The sudden change was noticed by Dr. Lunsford Yandell Thompson, who had been attending Bishop McCloskey, together with Miss Mary Jennings, a nurse at the Preston Park Seminary, from the first. Dr. Thompson examined the bishop and found that his hands and feet were icy cold. He immediately called Miss Jennings, after administering brandy to the sinking man, and the two agreed that Bishop McCloskey's sister should be called.

Accordingly Miss Jennings hurried from the bedside of the dying prelate and roused his sister, Miss Mary McCloskey, and Miss Alice Leavitt, her girlhood friend, who hurried here from New York City several days ago when she received a telegram that the illustrious bishop was dying. High honors and school days were forgotten. They had been together at the seminary ever since the death of the bishop's sister, who died in 1902, and who was buried in the same vault as Bishop McCloskey.

Sister Enters Room.

With anxious faces the sister of the

(Continued On Third Page.)

BRYAN'S DAUGHTER "MARRIAGE PROOF"

HAS NO INTENTION OF MARRYING AGAIN AND LOATHES WORD "SUFFRAGETTE."

Chicago, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Ruth Bryan Leavitt, daughter of W. J. Bryan, three times president of the United States, declared to-day that she was "marriage proof" and that, despite her independence, the word "suffragette" and the tactics of those who bear that name, did not appeal to her in any way.

The former wife of William Homer Leavitt, the artist, announced that she would abandon her lecturing tour and go abroad. Mrs. Leavitt blushed when asked if she contemplated another marriage and replied with a suggestion of anger in her tones:

"Am I silly so far? Why, the question itself is silly so far as I am concerned. Mrs. Leavitt would not discuss her plans, saying with a smile that she is a widow and that she is not seeking to be a husband, as some of her friends have hinted. "I am as settling to look into the future as I am the past. My plans at present are very indefinite."

"Whatever you say about me, please don't say I am a suffragette," she loathed the word.

PLOT TO MURDER PRESIDENT FIGUEROA

GENERALS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR ARE BEHIND PRISON BARS.

Mexico City, Sept. 17.—Charged with being implicated in a plot to kill President Figueroa, of the Republic of Salvador, Gen. Jose Dolores Perea and Gen. Damas Copelin are behind prison bars in the capital of that republic of Central America, according to letters received in Mexico City to-day. The writer of the letter states that on the 6th of last month a big revolution broke out in the capital. It was planned by a number of men, it is said, that the President should die on that day. Secret detectives of the Government discovered evidences of the plot in time to frustrate it and while the festivities were in progress a number were arrested and put in prison, among them being Gen. Perea, who was commander-in-chief of the Salvadoran army, and Gen. Copelin, when they fought against Nicaragua in the war of 1907.

DECISION IN BRISTOL CASE COMING MONDAY.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Bristol says Judge Kelly to-day announced to counsel in the local-option election case that he would hand down his decision next Monday. Whiskey men throughout the country are awaiting the decision with keen interest.

DEATH'S TOUCH NEAR JOHNSON

Change For Worse Comes At Evening Tide.

Dr. Mayo Admits Condition Is Grave.

Hurried Call For Wife of Governor.

LAST MESSAGE GIVES HOPE.

Rochester, Minn., Sept. 18.—With his wife at his bedside and his physicians in constant attendance Gov. Johnson was swaying between life and death at St. Mary's Hospital early this morning. In the last official statement given out by Dr. Charles Mayo shortly before midnight, the surgeon stated:

WIFE CALLED.

Dr. William J. Mayo Says Governor's Condition Is Grave.

Rochester, Minn., Sept. 17.—All of the reports given out by the house surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital to-day up to 2 o'clock this afternoon were very optimistic, and indicated that Gov. Johnson had successfully passed through the first crisis period after the operation of Tuesday.

An hour later there was a hurried summons of doctors. Mrs. Johnson was called from the home of John Sullivan and drove hastily to the hospital, appearing much distressed.

Arriving at the hospital, she was taken to the Governor's room, and for a long time no information as to the cause of the excitement could be learned. Finally, Dr. McNevin appeared and said that the Governor's condition was not changed from that stated in the 3 p. m. bulletin, which follows:

"The Governor's pulse has dropped from 103 to 78 at 1 o'clock. This is considered a good sign. His temperature is 98 and respiration normal. The Governor's general condition is a little stronger. He has had a short nap since noon. He has been bothered at intervals with nausea."

Much Alarmed.

Miss Margaret Sullivan, who left the sick room at 7:05 o'clock, said:

"I feel very much alarmed for Gov. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson says that the Governor is very low. The doctors themselves are very apprehensive. I am sure of this. They have told me nothing, but I can tell by their actions."

It was learned that the Governor had another sinking spell. His pulse dropped from 103 to 78 between 2:30 and 3:30 o'clock, when Mrs. Johnson was called to her husband's bedside.

Statement From Mayo.

Dr. William J. Mayo, at 3:14 o'clock to-night said:

"Gov. Johnson is in a very grave condition. Pulse 128, temperature 99.5. His pulse is very weak and irregular. I will not say now that he may die to-night. Condition is very serious. It is sort of a breakdown, a little different from the sinking spell of Wednesday night. I do not now think it is quite as dangerous. He has an accumulation of gas on the stomach and is badly bloated."

SENATOR LINDSAY CONFINED TO ROOM

VENERABLE JURIST SUFFERS FROM AN OLD TROUBLE—CONDITION NOT SERIOUS.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Former United States Senator William Lindsay, one of the most distinguished lawyers in the country, is confined to his room with bladder trouble, with which he has been suffering for some time. His condition is not regarded as serious at the present time, but on account of his age his friends are apprehensive. Senator Lindsay was better this morning, having spent a comfortable night.

TWENTY-NINE DIE IN GALE OFF CUBA.

Steamer Nicolas Castina Said To Have Gone Down.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 17.—Advices received here to-night from the Isle of Pines, off the southern coast of Cuba, tell of the loss of the steamer Nicolas Castina, with twenty-seven members of its crew and two passengers, during the recent hurricane on those waters.

LARGE GRAIN CONCERN FAILS IN ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 17.—The T. H. Bunt Company, one of the largest grain concerns in the United States, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. It is reported that local banking institutions are involved to the extent of \$300,000. The annual business of the concern, it is stated, has ranged between \$4,000,000 and \$7,000,000.

ENTIRE CROP IN IMMENSE POOL

Tobacco Societies Agree To Join Their Interests.

All Weed To Come To Burley Society.

Ratify Winchester Agreement At Fair Grounds.

MAY SAVE MANY MILLIONS.

Differences between the American Society of Equity and the Burley Tobacco Society were settled last night and only one pool of the Burley tobacco will be made in Kentucky. It is said this will mean millions of dollars to the tobacco growers of the State.

Twenty-five feet distant from the building where the best of Kentucky's chief product—tobacco—was exhibited the State Union Board of the American Society of Equity and the American Society of Equity, Department of Tobacco Growers, following a joint meeting of the two bodies, held at the State Fair grounds, officially adopted the pledge of the Burley Tobacco Society by ratifying the agreement made between Senator J. Campbell Cantrell, the president of the State Union Board of the American Society of Equity, and the Burley Tobacco Society.

This followed an earnest appeal by Senator Cantrell, urging the society not to form a pool of its own, as two pools in the Burley belt would mean a failure and with only one in the field its success was assured. C. O. Drayton, of Greenville, Ill., national president of the American Society of Equity, and M. F. Sharp, of Bowling Green, vice president of the society, and Dr. C. F. Creel, of Falmouth, Ky., a member of the Burley Tobacco Society, who acted as an arbitrator between the societies, attended the meeting.

Flood of Money For Kentucky.

The action of the tobacco growers yesterday afternoon means \$50,000,000 to the producers, according to Garrett M. Ward, editor of the Equity Farm Journal, the national organ of the American Society of Equity. He added that the output will be increased to \$100,000,000 and the growers will receive double the price for the tobacco now that the success of one pool is assured.

Because of a pledge of their own, the A. S. of E. in Kentucky, the tobacco growers, did not officially endorse the making of Burley tobacco under the plan of the Burley Tobacco Society yesterday afternoon. Claude LeBoa, president of the Burley Tobacco Society, did not attend the meeting at the State Fair grounds.

It was Equity day and tobacco growers from every part of the State were in attendance. Several speeches had been planned, but these were called off and it was decided to hold a joint meeting of both organizations. This meeting was held at the north of the horticultural exhibit in the open. The advisability of placing two pools in the Burley belt was then discussed. Senator Cantrell put up a strong plea, urging the tobacco growers to accept the agreement of the Burley Tobacco Society.

Two Pools Wouldn't Do.

President E. L. Davenport, of Clincy, Ky., of the A. S. of E. Department of Tobacco Growers, said:

"I feel very much alarmed for Gov. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson says that the Governor is very low. The doctors themselves are very apprehensive. I am sure of this. They have told me nothing, but I can tell by their actions."

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Official Report of Meeting.

"Louisville, Ky., Sept. 17, 1909.—The Kentucky State Union, A. S. of E., met pursuant to a previous call by President Cantrell. The following members were present: President, Cantrell; Thomas T. Barrett, of Henderson; Ben Watson, of Dixon; J. H. McConnell, of Princeton; George C. Davis, of Butler, Ky.; George C. Davis, of Butler, Ky. President Cantrell called the meeting to order, after which Mr. McConnell moved that we ratify the action of Mr. Cantrell in accepting certain propositions as offered by the Burley Tobacco Society at the State Fair grounds, and which had been formally ratified by the State Board of A. S. of E. in session, September 11."

"He resolved, that Secretary S. B. Robertson be and is hereby instructed to officially notify each local union of the A. S. of E. in the State of Kentucky of the action as set forth in the first motion and in a circular letter urge all members of the American Society of Equity to pool tobacco with the Burley Tobacco Society."

Until 7 o'clock last night the board of directors of the American Society of Equity, department of tobacco growers, in special session in Louisville, Ky., September 17, 1909, adopted the following resolutions with some amendments. First—That we endorse the action of the board of directors of the Kentucky State Union, A. S. of E., in ratifying the agreement made between State President Cantrell and the Burley Tobacco Society.

"Second—That we urge all members of the A. S. of E. who are growers to lend all possible assistance to the Burley Tobacco Society in making the pool successful by signing their tobacco to the pool."

"Third—We believe that there should be but one Burley pool and all units in fighting for a common cause. With every man doing his whole duty, you will succeed equally as well in the future as you have in the past. Remember the pool closes October 1, you have only thirteen days left and what you must do is done at once." (Signed) E. L. Davenport, President of the A. S. of E. Department of tobacco growers; R. E. Blake, secretary; H. E. Routt, Brooksville, Ky.; M. C. Hughes, Bowling Green, Ky.; J. Dose, Greenville, Ky.; J. W. Swallow, Lake, Ind.; W. E. Bibb, Sacramento, Ky.; A. Clark, Georgetown, O., and H. F. Ray.

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AERIAL POLICE WILL BE ON DUTY.

Innovation For New York During the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

New York, Sept. 17.—Aerial police will be used here during the Hudson-Fulton celebration for the first time in the history of the country. The committee in charge announces that Leo Stevens, the professional balloonist, will be stationed in one of his big gas bags 1,000 feet above the Hudson River to look out for accidents and keep the way clear during the naval part of the celebration program.

Mr. Stevens will have with him a member of the committee and a signal corps officer, who will be able to communicate with another detachment of the militia signal service on land, which will be in touch with the regular police.

TREASURER TREAT TO QUIT OFFICE

TENDERS RESIGNATION TO TAKE EFFECT IN OCTOBER.

PRESIDENT HAS DECIDED ON A SUCCESSOR.

CHOICE NOT MADE PUBLIC.

Washington, Sept. 17.—United States Treasurer Charles H. Treat has resigned from that office, to take effect in October.

Mr. Treat said that his resignation would take effect "some time in October." This means that he will await the appointment by the President of a successor, who it is expected, will be announced shortly. Large and growing business interests and the death of some of his associates who have directed his private business affairs, Mr. Treat said, have made it imperative that he should give these matters his immediate and exclusive attention.

He was asked if he contemplated connection with one of the large banking institutions, and he replied that he could not discuss that at this time. Mr. Treat has been in close touch with some of the leading banking interests in New York and is an intimate friend of Senator Aldrich.

The President has not yet made public his choice of a successor to Mr. Treat, although he is understood to have selected his selection with Senator Root.

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NO SLIGHT FOR BOOKER WASHINGTON.

Negro Baptists Declare There Was No Proposition To Deny Him Floor.

Columbus, O., Sept. 17.—Considerable excitement was aroused at to-day's sessions of the National Negro Baptist convention by a report that a delegate had offered a resolution to the effect that the privilege of the floor to Dr. Booker T. Washington, who was scheduled to speak to-night, on the ground that he had sacrificed the true interests of his race to his personal aggrandizement.

The resolution was said to have been fathered by those alleged because of his alleged sacrifice for the advancement of negroes in the Federal service being displaced by whites.

The committee on resolutions, after the publication of the report in local papers, adopted a resolution, which subsequently was adopted by the convention, designating that no such proposition be brought before the convention and affirming the Baptists' respect for Dr. Washington. The latter gave an address to-night, which was heard by 4,000 persons. The financial board agreed to raise \$25,000 for a national theological school for negroes and to contribute \$25,000 contingent gift from white Baptists. A report submitted on the insurance benefit fund showed a satisfactory condition of affairs.

WILL USE MONEY TO PAY OFF BONDS.

New York, Sept. 17.—A statement issued to-day by President Robert C. Gregory, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, relative to the recent sale of the company's holdings of New York telephone stock, amounting to \$16,000,000, put value was made through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The proceeds will be used to pay off the company's bonds and to improve and construct new lines.

Issue Call For Primary.

Covington, Ky., Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Members of the District Appellate Court met at the court-house late this afternoon and issued a call for the primary to be held November 2. Judge John M. Lanning is a candidate for the nomination, and it looks now as though there would be no opponent in the field. His term will expire in January, 1911. Nineteen counties form this district of the Appellate Court.

TAFT'S "O.K." ON BILL OF BARONS

Puts Party Above Needs of Nation.

Sacrificed Views On Tariff For Regularity.

President Feared Insurgents In Their Lair.

Claims No Downward Promise All the Way.

PASSENGER ON "ELEPHANT."

Winona, Minn., Sept. 17.—In the most important utterance he has made since his occupancy of the White House, President Taft here to-night in a State which is the hotbed of the "insurgent" movement within the Republican party, defended the Payne tariff bill as the best tariff measure ever passed by a Republican Congress and hence the best tariff bill the people have ever known.

The President boldly asserted that the insurgents who voted against the bill had abandoned the Republican party.

"Was it the duty of the member of Congress who believed that the bill did not accomplish everything that it ought to accomplish to vote against it?" asked the President.

Chip On His Shoulder.

"I am here to justify those who answer this question in the negative. I am not here to defend those who voted for the Payne bill, but to support them."

To this statement the crowd in the opera-house responded with a cheer which could be heard far down the street. It was shouted by the adherents of Representative James A. Tawney, of this district, the chairman of the House Committee on appropriations, who has been on the defensive ever since the adjournment of Congress because he did not vote with the other members of the delegation from Minnesota, both in the House and Senate against the bill.

Meets La Follette.

Mr. Tawney met the President at La Crosse, Wis., this afternoon and accompanied him to this city, his home town. It had been reported for some time that the President intended sending Mr. Tawney for his party regularity, but there were none to predict that the President would go so far as he did to-night in characterizing the position taken by the insurgent Senators and Representatives.

The President had met Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, one of the leaders of the insurgents at Milwaukee during the forenoon and had greeted him quite cordially.

Applies Party Lash.

"To make party Government effective," said the President to-night, "the members of that party should surrender their personal predilections of comparative less importance. I am not here to criticize those who felt so strongly and believed so intensely that it was their duty to vote against the tariff bill because it did not contain all they thought it should."

"It was a question for each man to settle for himself."

"In matters of this kind it is a question with the party representative whether he shall help maintain the party solidarity or whether he shall sacrifice principle in the bill, as he regards it, is a question for each man to settle for himself."

Final Word For Insurgents.

Further along the President gave a final word to the insurgents.

"I am glad to see that those who voted against the bill still insist that they are Republicans, and that they intend to keep the fight for still lower tariff rates within the party."

"That is their right, and in their view of things it is their duty."

Party Above Country's Needs.

"All I have to say in respect to Mr. Tawney's action in voting for the bill and my action in signing it, is that I believed that the interests of the country, the interests of the party, required me to sacrifice the accomplishment of certain things in the revision of the tariff which I had hoped for, in order to maintain the party solidarity which I believe to be much more important than the reduction of rates in one or two schedules of the tariff."

Plain-Spoken Defense.

President Taft's speech was a remarkable, plain-spoken defense of the Payne bill. He has been met with many queries since the beginning of his trip as to whether he intended taking up the subject of the tariff, and there was marked disappointment in Chicago yesterday among those who had the reputation of the President in charge that he did not elect to speak there on this most important subject.

Dictates To Two Stenographers.

Mr. Taft waited until this afternoon, when, with a mass of facts and figures before him, with a new statement just prepared by Chairman Payne, of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and with his

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CONDEMNED

Bankers Declare Against Postal Savings Bank.

CLAIM SCHEME WOULD INJURE NATIONAL CREDIT.

LEWIS E. PIERSON, OF NEW YORK, CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

WAR ON FALSE STATEMENTS.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—After five days' consideration and discussion of financial problems of greater or lesser import, the delegates to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, to-day selected Los Angeles as their next meeting place and adjourned until the fall of next year.

Among the results of the conference of bankers, numbering close to 5,000 and representing every State in the union, their practically unanimous condemnation of postal savings bank deposits, stands out distinctly.

On the affirmative side strong sentiment of the bankers in general came out strongly in favor of permitting national banks to establish separate savings bank departments with funds segregated from the other assets of the bank and saving deposits specially protected. A resolution pledging the association to the careful and intelligent establishment of such segregated savings departments failed of passage to-day and was referred to the currency committee for consideration.

Need of Co-operation.

In the opinion of some of the officers of the association, one of the greatest results accomplished was the awakening of interest in the need of co-operation between the Controller of the Currency, the Federal bank examiners, the State bank examiners, the clearing-houses and the directors of banking institutions, on the careful and intelligent examination of banks, both national and State.

The need of constant vigilance and increased exactness in bank examinations was the burden of an address by James B. Foreman, of Chicago, to-day, in which he declared his perfect accord with the plea for co-operation in bank examination made by Controller Murray earlier in the convention.

The movement for the establishment of uniform bills of lading which would be safe as negotiable instruments received impetus from the necessity and strong endorsement of the necessity of an ample cash reserve in banking institutions was voiced.

Postal Savings Banks.

Without dissent the convention to-day adopted the following resolution touching the postal savings bank problem:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that we should condemn the postal savings bank proposition for the establishment of postal savings banks or any other system by which the Government enters directly into banking relations with the people.

Resolved, That the American Bankers' Association is opposed to any financial

legislation based upon the argument that it was a party pledge and should be re-defined.

Resolved, That we believe the proposed plan to invest postal savings bank deposits to the extent of six or seven hundred million dollars in United States bonds simply to maintain such bonds at par is unsafe and unwise legislation, and, if enacted, would directly lead to lack of confidence in our national credit.

Legislation Wanted.

Before adjournment the standing law committee made its report, recommending that the association advocate legislation in all the States to punish the making of a false statement to obtain credit, to punish the making of a derogatory statement affecting a bank, to define the crime of burglary with explosives and fix the punishment for it, and legislation relative to the payment of deposits in trust.

A feature of the closing day was an address by Dr. John C. Kilgo, president of the Trinity College, Durham, N. C., on "American Industrialism," who departed from the technical and financial matters on which the convention hinged and lauded the workers of America.

Differences Left To Committee.

Differences of opinion between the banks and the surety companies on the rates proper for depositary bonds were left by the convention for settlement by the executive council, and the legislative committee was directed to consider the question of organizing companies to insure deposits.

Without opposition Lewis E. Pierson, of New York, former vice president, was elected president of the association, and F. O. Watts, of Nashville, was made first vice president, being advanced from the chairmanship of the executive council.

New members of the executive council, the governing body of the association, were elected and William Livingstone, president of the Dime Savings Bank of Detroit, was elected chairman of the executive council.

Secretary, Fred Farnsworth, of New York; treasurer, P. C. Kauffmann, of Tacoma, Wash.; assistant secretary, William G. Fitzwillson, of New York, and general counsel, Thomas B. Paton, of New York, were re-elected by a

No definite date was fixed for the convention in Los Angeles next year. The 1910 convention will be held, however, between October 15 and November 15.

REPORTS ON SUTTON DEATH CONFLICT

NAVAL SURGEON SAYS LIEUTENANT SHOT HIMSELF, BUT NOT A SUICIDE.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Beyond still firmly holding to the opinion that Lieut. James N. Sutton's death was not occasioned by a shot fired by himself, either intentionally or accidentally, Henry E. Davis, counsel for Mrs. Rosa B. Sutton, in making public to-day the body of the findings of the second court of inquiry that Sutton shot himself, he had no further comment to make upon the report.

Mr. Davis, says, however, that he is entirely satisfied with Dr. Vaughan's "very clear and specific report," and begs to be excused from making any statement at this time regarding his own course in connection with any future action in the case.

Dr. Vaughan's report is simply an elaboration of statements he has already made concerning his findings as a result of the autopsy.

Surgeon Raymond Spear, of the navy, to-day handed to Rear Admiral Potter, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, a copy of his report of the autopsy.

Admiral Potter declined to make public anything about the nature of Dr. Spear's report.

The official features, however, as already announced by the Associated Press, indicate Dr. Spear's conclusions that the examination of the body of the late Lieut. Sutton showed no indication of inquiry that Sutton shot himself, either accidentally or with suicidal intent.

ELKINS LEAVES PARIS FOR SWITZERLAND.

Paris, Sept. 17.—Miss Katherine Elkins, her mother and her brother have gone by automobile to Switzerland, where the family left the hotel. Miss Elkins informed the management that she would return to Paris probably within a fortnight.

It is presumed that the Duke of Abruzzi paid a secret visit to Miss Elkins here and arranged this trip to Switzerland.

It is further believed that they will join her at some point where they can be more free from inquiring newspaper men.

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Would Only Cost Uncle Sam About \$300,000.

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Now, some there be who say this is a proof that nothing had been done since the last time the streets were cleaned. That is, no cleaning had been done since the last time the streets were cleaned. That is, no cleaning had been done since the last time the streets were cleaned.

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BISHOP McCLOSKEY SINKS TO REST AT PARK SEMINARY.

(Concluded From First Page.)

bishop and Miss Leavitt stepped into the room in a few minutes after being called. They both went immediately to the bedside, where they remained until the tolling of a bell called them to mass at 5 o'clock in the morning in the chapel of the seminary.

During the absence of Miss McCloskey and Miss Leavitt, who were gone about one hour and fifteen minutes, Dr. Thompson administered an alcohol bath to the fast-sinking prelate. This seemed to him much good, but after ten or fifteen minutes he began to sink again.

At exactly 6:15 o'clock yesterday morning Miss McCloskey and Miss Leavitt returned to the room where the bishop lay with only minutes between the flight of his soul. They sat by the bed, hoping against hope that he would cling to life, and now and then breathing a prayer. Every ten or fifteen minutes they elided their heads and 6 o'clock in the morning Father Willett, Father Dillon, Father Harding, all of the seminary, and Patrick Monahan and a Mr. Allen, both students at the seminary and close friends of Bishop McCloskey, were passing in and out of the room on errands.

At 6:50 o'clock Dr. Thompson, who had never been out of the room since midnight, stepped to the bedside and Bishop McCloskey lay and inquired if he wanted anything. In a weak voice the reply was:

"Water."

Wets His Lips.

Dr. Thompson filled a glass and held it to the pale lips of the dying prelate. He drank a part of the water, then lay still and silent for a minute or so. About this time those at the bedside noticed the eyelids fluttering a little, and all who were in the room gathered about the bed and watched the face of the bishop.

At about 7:01 o'clock, just eleven minutes after taking the water, the respiration became very difficult, and Dr. Thompson immediately stopped out into the hallway and told the three priests, Father Willett, Father Harding and Father Dillon, that the bishop was dying. They all hurried into the room. Father Willett knelt down by the bed next to Miss Leavitt and began the prayers for the dying. He had just concluded the Our Father and Hall Mary and was saying the Litany when the spirit of Bishop McCloskey fled.

When the soul of the venerable prelate departed his sister was kneeling with her face to her hands at the bishop's head.

She was grief-stricken, but did not sob aloud or collapse. She knelt and gazed steadily down at the white and immovable features of her illustrious brother.

Prayers Over the Dead.

Next to Miss McCloskey was Miss Leavitt, with head bowed, and next to her was Father Willett, saying the prayer that accompanied the soul of Bishop McCloskey into the valley of shadows. Father Harding knelt at the foot of the bed, while Father Dillon knelt on the tufted floor between Miss Leavitt and Miss McCloskey. Miss Jennings was at his side, directly back of Miss McCloskey, and Mr. Thompson was kneeling at the footboard.

The dead bishop lay on a low and old-fashioned walnut bed, slightly on his right side, his head toward the north. He was covered with a sheet, a blanket and a silk comforter. His head, shoulders and hands, however, and the gold crucifix he could be seen lying on his breast near the throat.

Father Willett continued until the prayers for the dying were finished. After about ten or fifteen minutes of more prayer Miss Leavitt, and Miss Leavitt, and all the others rose. The sister of the bishop was led from the room by Miss Leavitt and one of the priests. She walked slowly to her room, weeping all the way, but she did not weep loudly. She exhibited, in fact, remarkable self-composure.

"I UNDERSTAND MY CONDITION CLEARLY"

BISHOP'S LAST WORDS TO DR. W. O. ROBERTS—JUDGE P. B. MUIR'S TRIBUTE.

Dr. W. O. Roberts, who was Bishop McCloskey's physician, and who has known the distinguished prelate since his arrival in Louisville forty-two years ago, said Bishop McCloskey for the last time at 6 o'clock Thursday night. He said that as he arose to leave the bishop's side he said:

"I understand my condition clearly." These were the last words spoken by Dr. Roberts by the bishop, who, when asked for an expression concerning the aged prelate, said:

"I had known Bishop McCloskey since his arrival in Louisville forty-two years ago. I had been his physician for the past twenty-five years. Dr. John A. Crowe, one of the best-known physicians of Louisville at that time, was his physician, when one day the bishop slipped while stepping from a Walnut-street car and fractured his knee. I was called in on the case by Dr. Crowe and when he died I continued on when Bishop McCloskey during any illness."

Death Due To "Let-Down."

"His death was due to a let-down during the warm weather of last summer. He failed to rally with the coming of cooler weather, but, on the other hand, gradually recovered and was perfectly rational at the last time he saw me and he realized his condition. He had suffered several severe attacks of a gripe."

"Bishop McCloskey, while I knew him only in a casual way, was one of the grandest men I ever met and a very fine man in every way."

When he died he was critically ill. Up until last Sunday he was able to be up, but he was very ill last Saturday. Sunday night he began to sink, and from then on it was a matter of hours."

Judge Peter B. Muir, who is the oldest member of the Louisville bar, was one of Bishop McCloskey's closest personal friends, although they were of different creeds. The two distinguished men knew each other for forty years, meeting shortly after the arrival of Bishop McCloskey in Louisville. The acquaintance ripened into friendship and Bishop McCloskey often said that Judge Muir was his nearest and dearest adviser and one of the best friends he had. Judge Muir's tribute follows:

Judge Muir's Tribute.

"With great pain I have just heard of the death of my dear old friend, Bishop McCloskey. I knew him well and intimately. He was my close and intimate friend and client from the time I first met him, about forty years ago, until his death. He was a man of great learning, of great executive ability, and of great administrative ability. As the head of the Roman Catholic diocese of Louisville he was always zealous in his great work for the church. Under his administration the church prospered and grew in membership and individual churches almost beyond precedent. Above all, he was eminent for his purity and the sweetness of his intercourse with all whom he met. He was a man of great faith, of great courage, and of great strength. I loved him with unusual

devotion, and his death has caused me great sorrow. There was but little difference of age between us, and he died at eight or nine months, as I now recollect. He died in his 87th year. In his death the church has lost a great priest, and Louisville has lost an eminent citizen. I have lost my best friend, and Heaven has gained another angel."

FUNERAL SERVICES TUESDAY MORNING

BODY OF DEAD BISHOP TO REPOSE IN STATE AT CATHEDRAL OF ASSUMPTION.

The funeral services will be held in the Cathedral of the Assumption at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. The most Rev. Henry A. Moeller, Archbishop of the Province of Cincinnati, which includes the diocese of Louisville, will celebrate the pontifical requiem mass, and the other officers of the mass have not yet been selected, but it is probable that the Very Rev. Father James P. Cronin will be deacon and that other priests of the diocese will officiate as assistants to the celebrant as masters of ceremonies, etc.

Immediately after the death of Bishop McCloskey yesterday the Vicar General, Father Cronin, sent telegrams to Monsignor Falconio, the papal delegate to the United States; to Archbishop Moeller and to all the archbishops in the United States; to all the province and to all the dioceses in the diocese.

Many Bishops Coming.

Although Archbishop Moeller was the only prelate to respond yesterday, it is expected that every line of the province of Cincinnati will attend the obsequies. This will include Chatard, of Indianapolis; Alender, of Fort Wayne; Farrelly, of Cleveland; Harty, of Columbus; Foley, of Detroit; Richter, of Grand Rapids; Byrne, of Nashville; and many others.

The body will be brought from Preston Park Seminary to the Cathedral of the Assumption on Sunday afternoon. The exact hour has not been fixed.

The body will repose in state until the funeral on Tuesday morning. The Right Rev. C. P. Macr, Bishop of Covington, had been selected to preach the funeral sermon. As he is in bad health the duty will go to some one yet to be chosen.

Guard of Honor.

From Sunday evening until the close of the pontifical mass of requiem on Tuesday a guard of honor, composed of men affiliated with local Catholic societies, will be maintained at the Cathedral.

It will be at least noon on Tuesday before the funeral cortege wears its way to the Tenth and Broadway Union station. A special train will bear the body of the dead prelate and the accompanying priests, and lay out the body to Nazareth, where all that is mortal of the late bishop will be laid to rest beside his brother, Father George McCloskey, who was for years vicar general of this diocese.

Kaleidoscopic Picture.

The sanctuary of the Cathedral will present a kaleidoscopic picture on the morning of the funeral. The purple of the archbishops and bishops, the brown habits of the Franciscans, the white gowns of the Dominicans and the black cassocks of the Order of Friars Minor, Benedictines, Missionists and secular priests will present an ever-changing scene.

The dead bishop lay on a low and old-fashioned walnut bed, slightly on his right side, his head toward the north. He was covered with a sheet, a blanket and a silk comforter. His head, shoulders and hands, however, and the gold crucifix he could be seen lying on his breast near the throat.

Father Willett continued until the prayers for the dying were finished. After about ten or fifteen minutes of more prayer Miss Leavitt, and Miss Leavitt, and all the others rose. The sister of the bishop was led from the room by Miss Leavitt and one of the priests. She walked slowly to her room, weeping all the way, but she did not weep loudly. She exhibited, in fact, remarkable self-composure.

"I UNDERSTAND MY CONDITION CLEARLY"

BISHOP'S LAST WORDS TO DR. W. O. ROBERTS—JUDGE P. B. MUIR'S TRIBUTE.

Dr. W. O. Roberts, who was Bishop McCloskey's physician, and who has known the distinguished prelate since his arrival in Louisville forty-two years ago, said Bishop McCloskey for the last time at 6 o'clock Thursday night. He said that as he arose to leave the bishop's side he said:

"I understand my condition clearly." These were the last words spoken by Dr. Roberts by the bishop, who, when asked for an expression concerning the aged prelate, said:

"I had known Bishop McCloskey since his arrival in Louisville forty-two years ago. I had been his physician for the past twenty-five years. Dr. John A. Crowe, one of the best-known physicians of Louisville at that time, was his physician, when one day the bishop slipped while stepping from a Walnut-street car and fractured his knee. I was called in on the case by Dr. Crowe and when he died I continued on when Bishop McCloskey during any illness."

Death Due To "Let-Down."

"His death was due to a let-down during the warm weather of last summer. He failed to rally with the coming of cooler weather, but, on the other hand, gradually recovered and was perfectly rational at the last time he saw me and he realized his condition. He had suffered several severe attacks of a gripe."

"Bishop McCloskey, while I knew him only in a casual way, was one of the grandest men I ever met and a very fine man in every way."

When he died he was critically ill. Up until last Sunday he was able to be up, but he was very ill last Saturday. Sunday night he began to sink, and from then on it was a matter of hours."

Judge Peter B. Muir, who is the oldest member of the Louisville bar, was one of Bishop McCloskey's closest personal friends, although they were of different creeds. The two distinguished men knew each other for forty years, meeting shortly after the arrival of Bishop McCloskey in Louisville. The acquaintance ripened into friendship and Bishop McCloskey often said that Judge Muir was his nearest and dearest adviser and one of the best friends he had. Judge Muir's tribute follows:

Judge Muir's Tribute.

"With great pain I have just heard of the death of my dear old friend, Bishop McCloskey. I knew him well and intimately. He was my close and intimate friend and client from the time I first met him, about forty years ago, until his death. He was a man of great learning, of great executive ability, and of great administrative ability. As the head of the Roman Catholic diocese of Louisville he was always zealous in his great work for the church. Under his administration the church prospered and grew in membership and individual churches almost beyond precedent. Above all, he was eminent for his purity and the sweetness of his intercourse with all whom he met. He was a man of great faith, of great courage, and of great strength. I loved him with unusual

devotion, and his death has caused me great sorrow. There was but little difference of age between us, and he died at eight or nine months, as I now recollect. He died in his 87th year. In his death the church has lost a great priest, and Louisville has lost an eminent citizen. I have lost my best friend, and Heaven has gained another angel."

Immediately after the death of Bishop McCloskey yesterday the Vicar General, Father Cronin, sent telegrams to Monsignor Falconio, the papal delegate to the United States; to Archbishop Moeller and to all the archbishops in the United States; to all the province and to all the dioceses in the diocese.

Native of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bishop McCloskey was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on November 16, 1822. His parents were Irish immigrants and he was the youngest son. He received his early education in New York, and after a course of study in law, he was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was eminent for his purity and the sweetness of his intercourse with all whom he met. He was a man of great faith, of great courage, and of great strength. I loved him with unusual

Venerated Head of Louisville Diocese, Roman Catholic Church, Who Passed To the Great Beyond Yesterday



THE RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM GEORGE McCLOSKEY.

FATHER CRONIN TO ADMINISTER AFFAIRS OF LOUISVILLE DIOCESE TEMPORARILY

May 4, 1850, was promoted to the Holy Order of Subdeacons by Archbishop McCloskey, of Baltimore.

Two years after he was promoted to the Holy Order of Subdeacons he was ordained a priest by Archbishop Hughes in the old St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. After his ordination he was stationed at the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, as assistant to his brother, the Rev. George McCloskey, who was pastor of the church.

In the meantime Pope Pius IX. was evolving a plan for the establishment of an American seminary in Rome, and in 1855 he proposed to the Holy See that the first Provincial Council of New York should establish such an institution, and in 1857 it was purchased and the building erected. The Rev. Father Cronin was selected for the proposed institution, and in 1858 it was purchased and the building erected. The Rev. Father Cronin was selected for the proposed institution, and in 1858 it was purchased and the building erected.

The college was opened in 1859, and when the bishops of the United States met in 1860, he was elected to the position of president of the college. He remained there until 1865, a period of eight years.

At about the same time Georgetown University, of Washington, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. On March 3, 1860, he took charge of the college as its first permanent president and remained there until 1865, a period of eight years.

Rectory Most Successful.

The rectory of Bishop McCloskey was considered most successful. The college prospered and many of the students afterward attained to high ecclesiastical positions. The late Archbishop Corrigan was one of its students, and Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville, was another. Other students included Bishop Horatio, of San Francisco; Bishop Richter, of Grand Rapids; Bishop Horatio, of Cleveland; the late Dr. McGinnis, the Rev. Dr. Parsons and others.

The position of president of the American College in Rome was a notable one. He was elected to the position of president of the American College in Rome, and he remained there until 1865, a period of eight years.

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Rectory Most Successful.

store in Louisville was opened the following year—Daniel Broadhead's.

Catholic Settlement.

Twenty-five Catholic families from Maryland settled near Pottingers Creek, near the mouth of the Kentucky River, in 1785, and the Catholic settlement was settled by Catholics the following year. The population of the State at that time was about 20,000, and it was settled by Catholics the following year. The population of the State at that time was about 20,000, and it was settled by Catholics the following year.

The first Catholic church, a log chapel, in Kentucky was built in 1790 by the Rev. B. J. Flanagan, who was converted to Catholicism in 1785. The church was built in 1790 by the Rev. B. J. Flanagan, who was converted to Catholicism in 1785.

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First Mass in 1792.

The first mass is supposed to have been said in Louisville in 1792. In the same year the Rev. B. J. Flanagan, who was converted to Catholicism in 1785, was the first bishop of Kentucky, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky.

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Cornerstone of Cathedral.

The cornerstone of the Cathedral was laid August 18, 1888, and St. Anthony's College was converted into a military hospital. In 1884 Bishop Spalding was transferred to the archdiocese of Baltimore, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky.

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Military Hospital.

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Dominican Fathers Arrive.

The arrival of the Dominican Fathers in Kentucky was one of the important events in the diocese of Kentucky. They arrived here in 1884, and in 1884 they were the first bishop of Kentucky, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky.

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Institution of Learning.

The first institution of learning in Kentucky was established in 1888, when the College of St. Thomas of Aquino, the Dominican Fathers, was founded. The Rev. Benedict Joseph Flanagan was consecrated Bishop of Bardonia in 1887, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky.

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Built Log Church.

Father Nerinckx built the first church at Harrodsburg, in 1785, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky.

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Notable Events.

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First Consecration.

The first consecration of a cathedral in the West occurred in 1818, when St. Joseph's Cathedral in Louisville was consecrated on August 8. In this year St. Thomas Seminary was removed to Bardonia, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky.

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Jubilee in 1828.

Jubilee was proclaimed in Kentucky in 1828. It was proclaimed in the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit in Louisville, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky.

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Noted For His Zeal.

"He was noted especially for his zeal, and wholeheartedness with which he entered upon any work. One of his greatest achievements was education of Catholic children in the Catholic schools, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky.

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A Very Just Man.

"Bishop McCloskey was a very just man and he possessed a great intellect. He was not only a great reader and linguist, but he possessed wonderful strength. His translation of the life of St. Mary Magdalene is noted for its clear style. He has been with us nearly every year, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky, and he was the first bishop of Kentucky.

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cluded.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1909
"Business."
Friday Evening, Sept. 17.—The New
York stock market was moderately ac-
tive and fairly strong, closing generally
a fraction or so higher. Reading touched
a new high mark at 171 and closed at
170 1/2, a net advance of 3.
Money on call was firm at 2 1/2 to 3 per
cent, ruling at 3. Time loans were firm
at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2. Sterling exchange was
steady.
The Chicago wheat market was narrow
and closed weak at net losses of 1/2 to 1c.
Corn was 1/2 to 1c lower. Oats were 1/2
lower and provisions were easy.
The cotton market opened 7 to 11 points
lower in response to lower cables, de-
clined about 20 points all told and then
turned upward and closed at about yester-
day's figure.
The Chicago cattle market was steady,
the hog market to lower and the sheep
market steady.
Delays in the Courts.
President Taft, being a lawyer and
having occupied the Federal bench for
many years, is well qualified to speak
on the desirability of reform in the
courts. The subject is one in which
he is much interested and was more
than once referred to in his addresses
when he was campaigning for the
presidency. Undue delay he considers
the chief difficulty in the administra-
tion of justice. The President puts the
case strongly when he says: "It is not
too much to say that the administration
of criminal law in this country is a
disgrace to our civilization." He often
in his Chicago speech the facility with
which business is disposed of in the
English courts and expresses the be-
lief that the prevalence of crime and
fraud in the United States is due
largely to the failure of the law to
bring criminals to justice.
The cumbersome and time-killing
methods of American courts are fam-
iliar to everyone who has had any
considerable experience in courtrooms.
Trials are interrupted by long argu-
ments over technicalities. Attorneys
are given great latitude in conducting
cases, and many of them are prolific
in devices which tend to delay. Con-
tinuances frequently are obtained on
trivial grounds, and every continuance
in a criminal hearing detracts from
the strength of the prosecution. The pro-
cess of "wearing out" a case by a
series of continuances is not infre-
quently resorted to. While the case is being
dragged along witnesses die or get
out of reach of the court. If de-
lays can be brought about in suffi-
cient number there is small hope of
ultimate conviction. The evil is one
that is known of all men who have
any knowledge of court procedure. The
President rightly says "the trial here
is a game in which the advantage is
with the criminal."
In his reference to "errors that in the
trial seemed of little account, but
that are developed into great injustices
in the court of appeal," the President
points out an evil on which, appropri-
ately, he might have laid more stress.
An illuminating instance of the kind
was supplied recently when the Ten-
nessee Supreme Court reversed the
Reelfoot Lake night-ride cases on
purely technical grounds. A writer in
Collier's Weekly a few months ago
dictated the reversal of a lower court ver-
dict in a higher tribunal because one
of the witnesses was not allowed to
testify as to "what Mary said" on a cer-
tain occasion. A new trial was ordered
and the witness was re-examined with
a view to his divulging the all-impor-
tant things that "Mary said." The wit-
ness promptly declared that "Mary
didn't say anything." Court records
are much too well bespoken with
options wherein verdicts are reversed
for reasons scarcely less trivial.
In civil courts, as the President says,
undue delay "works for the benefit of
the man with the longest purse." This
undoubtedly is true. All men are sup-
posed to be equal in the eyes of the
law, but it is a lamentable fact that
the man without means stands a very
poor chance in litigation. His rights
or his property may be threatened by
an individual who is more powerful, or
by a corporation, but unless he is able
to meet the expense of repeated trials
and to secure the co-operation of ef-
ficient counsel, he is helpless and ut-
terly without remedy for the wrongs in-
flicted. The President thinks that a
limitation of the right of appeal would
be in the interest of the poor man, but
he overlooks, apparently, the fact that
local influence is often a strong
factor in the lower courts, and that it

is to the higher courts that cases must
be taken to escape that influence.
"We must make it," says the Presi-
dent, "so that the poor-man will have
as nearly as possible an equal opportu-
nity in litigation with the rich man."
Most assuredly the President is right,
but it is deplorably true that the wis-
dom of the ages has not been able to
bring about such an equalization and
that there is at present no perceptible
progress in that direction.
The suggestion that Congress should
appoint a commission to report a sys-
tem "to secure quick and cheap justice
in the Federal courts," one that "will
offer a model to the Legislatures and
courts of the States," is a good one.
Congressional commissions are not
notably efficient, but one made up of
the right sort of material should be
able to offer something that will be an
improvement on present practices.

The Press and Good Roads.
It is encouraging to those who are
working for better highways in Ken-
tucky that the newspapers of the State,
almost without exception, are lending
their influence to the good roads move-
ment. The efforts in attendance during
Press day at the State Fair also at-
tended the good roads convention in a
body and were prompt to give as-
surance of their concurrence in the
plans proposed. The Kentucky papers
are practically unanimous in urging the
adoption of the Bosworth-Wyatt
amendment to the Constitution which
will be submitted to the voters at the
coming November election.
It is by no means easy to secure the
adoption of an amendment to the
State Constitution. A large number of
voters religiously and consistently op-
pose any tinkering with the organic
law. An immensely larger number
are so utterly indifferent that they do
not vote at all on such propositions. It
requires a vast amount of "evangeliza-
tion" to overcome these elements. While
the good roads campaign has been an
active one, the men who are leading in
it cannot achieve success without active
aid and co-operation in the various
counties and voting districts. The news-
papers will do their share and no voter
who appreciates the value and desirability
of good roads should fail to do his
duty. It is not enough that he should
be at the polls to cast his vote for the
amendment in November, but, if pos-
sible, he should influence his friends
and neighbors to go and do likewise.
There is room for some effective work
in every voting precinct in Kentucky,
for in no one of these precincts will
there be unanimous sentiment for the
amendment. In some of them probab-
ly there will be stubborn opposition,
but much of this may be overcome if
the question is properly agitated and
discussed and is fairly set forth be-
fore the voters. Kentucky needs bet-
ter roads. It is to the interest of all
classes to support any reasonable and
sensible plan that will bring about their
improvement. Under the proposed
amendment a county may become in-
debted to the extent of 5 per cent. of
its assessed valuation for road purposes.
At present an indebtedness in excess
of 2 per cent. cannot be incurred. Ex-
perience has shown that this amount
is too low. A 5 per cent. limitation is
safe and sane, and its adoption would
mean an important advance in the im-
provement of roads in Kentucky.

Why We Are Wrongly Taxed.
In Kentucky, as in many other States,
a lack of intelligent interest upon the
part of the people, and restrictive pro-
visions of the State Constitution, are ob-
stacles to progress. "Allen Ripley wrote
upon Taxation in Kentucky."
Some time ago a New York newspa-
per, advocating an amendment of a tax
law, said that it was strange, but true,
that the New York public could be
readily wrought to a pitch of excite-
ment over the question of whether there
should be baseball on Sunday, or horse
races on week days, but that it was
well nigh impossible to stir up public
sentiment against a bad tax system.
Not one man in ten, it was pointed out,
cared greatly for Sunday baseball, or
one in ten owns an automobile, and not
one in ten goes to the races. It is
merely the question of an interference
with rights that makes it easy to create
feeling against an effort to curtail priv-
ileges. Yet rights are infringed when
taxes are wrongly collected and nearly
everyone is directly affected by tax
collections.
What is true in New York is true in
Kentucky. Everyone has an opinion
when there is discussion as to whether
part-mutual machines or bookmak-
ers shall receive bets at Churchill
Downs. If an effort is made to put on
the "lid" upon Sunday there is no hot-
ter champion of an open Sunday than
the man who never takes a drink, pro-
vided that man's conception of personal
liberty covers the right to enjoy a Con-
tinental Sabbath. When there is a rum-
or of legislation to regulate the speed
of automobiles on public highways, the
warmth of a man's advocacy of a rea-
sonable speed limit is not based merely
upon his fear of being run over. He is
warm about the collar because he is
a champion of the rights of the many—
as is pretty nearly everyone who is in
a position to take a disinterested view
of a public question. The man who fig-
ures that a motorcar may run at a
certain rate of speed without endan-
gering life is not necessarily an owner
or prospective owner of motorcars.
As often as not he is a pedestrian or
a patron of street cars. But he has
opinions as to how far regulation of the
individual should go, and what degree
of personal liberty is consistent with
a guarantee of the public welfare by the
law.

Kentucky's antiquated tax system
will be discussed by the International
Tax Association here next week. Wil-
liam A. Robinson, a member of the
Kentucky Tax Commission, will read
a paper upon "Obstructions in State
Constitutions to Improvements in Tax-

ation." Mr. Robinson is an earnest
student of the problem of taxation in
Kentucky. He is equipped to throw
light upon it. His statements should
be given the widest attention because
the subject discussed is one that is of
immediate interest to everyone who
owns property. All discussions of tax-
ation are necessarily lacking in the
quality of "sensationalism" that serves
to draw an audience when a politician
or a political party is up for arraign-
ment by an error. But no issue in-
volved in a political contest is of more
importance to the average voter than
the question of how he is to be taxed.
Everyone who can should hear Mr.
Robinson at the meeting of the Inter-
national Tax Association. Everyone
who does not hear him should read the
published reports of his speech. Differ-
ences of opinion as to how a much-
needed improvement of the existing
system of taxation should be made are
to be expected. A greater misfortune
than differences of opinion, where reform
is desired, is a lack of interest.

What I Wrote Down An Ass.
"O that I had been written down an ass,"
(Doherty).

Chicago's Dogberry, Judge Beitler,
is written down an ass in his own de-
cision.

Yee King, a Chinese, was fined \$50
for offering an umbrella to a woman
during a rainstorm. He pleaded that
in the New York missions he had been
taught to be courteous to white women.
Yee King may have been guilty of in-
tentions less commendable than those
of unselfish courtesy when he made
the offer. The fine may have been
rightly assessed. There are "masters"
of all faces and complexions. But the
question of the guilt or innocence of
the prisoner at the bar does not affect
the fact that the same of animosity is
reached in the following quoted words
of Judge Beitler:

"I always consider it a diversion tend-
ing to a breach of the peace when a
Chinese accuses a white woman. The
Sigmund murder would never have occurred
if Chinese were not allowed to address
white girls."

It is unnecessary to draw attention
to the fact that the Sigmund murder re-
vealed a peculiar degree of degrada-
tion in a white individual as well as
in a yellow one. To say that such
degradation is preventable only by pre-
venting Chinese from speaking to
white women is a more contemptible
insult to American women than to
Chinese men. But, leaving the Sigmund
case out of consideration, it may be
said that as a manifestation of race
prejudice, based upon an unhappy com-
bination of littleness and ignorance,
Judge Beitler's decision stands almost
alone, if not quite alone, in American
annals.

Crimes unnumbered in the South
have not caused a Southern Judge to
make so ridiculous a statement as that
a courtesy offered a white woman by
a negro tends to create a breach of the
peace. And the crimes that have
caused lynchings in the South have
differed from the Sigmund murder case
in points that need not be dwelt upon.
Chicago has recently furnished an
American Minister to China, and one
who bids fair to prove a satisfactory
public servant. This country is at
present making a laudable attempt to
develop more intimate relations with
the Chinese. American missionaries
are taking the lead in spreading the
Gospel of Christ, the gospel of civiliza-
tion and the gospel of racial tolerance
among some 400,000,000 Chinese. It
may be said in passing that in ordinary
times, when there is no political un-
rest in China, white women are not in
the least afraid to pursue their duties
among the Chinese unescorted, to say
nothing of receiving courtesies from
Chinese, and exchanging courtesies
with them. It may also be added, for
the information of any who may be
sufficiently blinded by race prejudice
to fail to appreciate the absurdity of
the Chicago Dogberry's observations,
that in the Chinese treaty ports white
women regard themselves safer from
danger or annoyance than in districts
in Chicago not frequented by Chinese.
The Chinese colonies in New York
and Chicago represent about the worst
there is of China. Indeed, the criminal
tendencies Chinese manifest here may
possibly be an exotic growth due to
the fact that race prejudice is so strong
that none but the lowest of the low
among white Americans associate with
American Chinese. Every effort should
be made to regulate these colonies. But
while America is preaching to, and
teaching, Chinese in China and in
America, such a manifestation of un-
reasoning race prejudice as that of-
fered by the Chicago Judge is as un-
fortunate as it is ridiculous.

"Intolerable Idiocy."
There are two sides to the question
at issue in New York between theatri-
cal syndicates and dramatic editors. In
proof of the assertion that the purvey-
ors are not more unreasonable than
some of the critics it is only necessary
to direct attention to the extreme un-
reasonableness—to put it mildly—of
some of the printed matter that passes
for criticism in the columns of news-
papers engaged in what is proclaimed
an earnest effort to tell the public the
truth about the theater.

From the dramatic department of the
New York Press the following lines are
quoted:
"Circle—In Hayti" with McIntyre
and Heath. Intolerable imbecility!"

This is published as information, un-
der the heading "Theater Guide." That
it conveys no information it is unneces-
sary to state.

William Winter, writing in the New
York Tribune a short time before his
resignation was accepted, as he was
managers it is said, discussed the func-
tion of the dramatic critic.

Said Mr. Winter:
"The obligation resting upon a critic is

clear. He must write for the information
and benefit of readers. The task exacts
specific qualifications and steadfast allegi-
ance to high and stern principles. Intel-
lectual and moral. . . . He must make
due allowance for all obstacles that con-
front well-intended endeavor. He must
hold the scale true, reach the intelligence
of a great public of miscellaneous read-
ers; respect, as far as possible, the feel-
ings and ambitions of actors; praise with
discretion and yet with force; censure
without undue severity."
That Mr. Winter's application of his
excellent formula for criticism to his
daily duties as a member of the staff
of the Tribune did not serve to keep
the managers from seeking his scalp,
does not affect the truth that so fla-
grant a violation of those rules, as the
New York Press is guilty of, consti-
tutes a departure from criticism into
malevolent abuse for which no excuse
can be found.

The two comedians appearing at the
Circle Theater are very well known in
the provinces, and very well liked in
the South for the reason that they have
been successful in depicting the mirth-
provoking aspects of the negro charac-
ter. They were notably so in a black-
face comedy called "The Ham Tree."
Naturally critics, and patrons of the
theater, differed as to the worthiness
of that offering, but its box office re-
cord showed that the verdict of the pub-
lic was favorable to the entertainment.

When an unambitious comedy, or
travesty, which aims at nothing more
than to amuse audiences does amuse a
sufficient number of persons to give it
financial support through one or more
seasons its experience may be said to
vindicate it. If it is innocuous an as-
sault upon it that goes further than to
express an honest opinion in terms not
unreasonably violent is unwarrantable,
not merely from the point of view of
the actor and producer whose joint
stock-in-trade is attacked, but also from
that of the reader who expects of a
critic enlightening information, and
not stupid vituperation.

There has recently gone the rounds of
the press the story of an interview be-
tween a London editor and an aspiring
young man who wished to enter journal-
ism. Upon being asked what qualifications
he believed himself possessed of in such
measure as to recommend him to fa-
vorable consideration, the candidate
replied that he regarded himself as a
master of invective. Asked if there
was any especial evil against which he
felt impelled to inveigh, he said there
was none. He had merely a talent for
general invective.

Too frequently the half-baked critic
of books or plays indulges a talent for
general invective. Ignorance finds an
easier reader to hand than exposition.
Anathema is less difficult than analysis.
Small wonder that persons, firms or
"trusts" engaged in marketing the
drama as a commodity should com-
plain against writers upon the theater
whose "high and stern principles, intel-
lectual and moral," do not deter them
from doing injury to enterprises, com-
mercial or artistic, by doing violence
to truth, to common sense and to the
canons of common courtesy. William
Winter, whose phrases are quoted here,
was nothing if not scholarly. His crit-
iques were written in a critical vein,
often constructive, usually temperate
except when he discussed such offer-
ings as he deemed exhibitions unfit for
respectable persons to witness, and
never lacking in intelligence. If the
producers warred with him it was
because he was a man of sense and
temperate criticism is more biting than
vulgar abuse. The reader of the press
has a better cause for a quarrel with
the critic who exhibits in unhappy
combination a lack of charity, of criti-
cal ability and consideration for verity.

"In Hayti" may be a poor form of
entertainment, despite the fact that the
two comedians presenting it have pro-
ven their title to a measure of talent by
satisfactory portrayals of the negro
character before Southern audiences
sufficiently familiar with the Afro-
American to possess discriminating
judgment in such a matter. But when
a critic who hotly denounces the in-
justice of managers toward him, dis-
misses what Mr. Winter calls "well-inten-
ded endeavor," as "intolerable imbecility,"
he is himself guilty of intolerable im-
becility. By a stroke of the pen, he
calls into question his fitness to sit in
judgment over the drama or to exer-
cise a judicial function in any field.

A correspondent says that Japan's
Manchurian policy includes evasion of
treaties. In fact, Japan is the leading
treaty evader of the known world, and
probably has no rivals in the sur-
rounding firmament.

A New Yorker who is trying to get
a divorce after six weeks of trying
matrimonial experience says he "loved
her at first sight." The emphasis laid
upon the past tense makes a noise like
a trip hammer.

Darius Green and his flying machine
were the butt of ridicule for the same
reason that the fellow who guesses
wrong in the stock market is a fool,
while the fellow who guesses right is a
financier.

Families with an income of \$20 a
year live much better in America than
in England, according to a writer for
a London journal. Possibly, yet they
have few motorcars or portable
stoves.

In saying that the rich litigant has
the best of it at law, the President
might add that the rich lobby had the
best of it in making the tax law for
which he apologized when it signed it.

"No clem to the identity of the murder-
ers of girl of nine four decapitated
in a culvert," says a news dispatch.
Any college boys in the vicinity inter-
ested in hazing?

The critics are not reviewing the
new comic operas on the Tariff Com-
mission.

"The obligation resting upon a critic is

CONVINCING BONDS FOUND

At Violation of the Sunday Law by Saloons.

CHARGE BEING MADE AGAINST PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

COMMITTEE RECEIVES SMALL SATISFACTION FROM MAYOR.

ONLY WANTS FAIR PLAY.

Although the Grinstead Administration has passed the rigorous per-
secution of the saloons and has an advo-
cate of the strictest possible regulation
for them, it is freely charged and be-
lieved that it is convicting at the viola-
tion of the Sunday law by saloons all
over the city in spite of the fact that
the leaders of all the liquor interests
of the city and State have asked the
Administration to enforce the Sunday
law fully and fairly and impartially.
This commentary upon Republican sin-
cerity is one of the most interesting
features of the exposure of the Grin-
stead Administration.

The Municipal president of the
Municipal Association, and chairman
of the vigilance committee formed by
all the liquor interests, in the
Fifth-Third National Bank and the
First National Bank of that city, by
whom they were forwarded to their
New York correspondents.

Finishing their possession of the
New York bank, the Savings Bank of
New Britain brought legal proceedings
against the banks and the proceeds
thereof above the amount which had
been advanced, pending determination
of the action.

The statement further says that a
settlement had been reached by which
the Savings Bank got all the equity in
the bonds held by the New York bank,
being 100 bonds out of a total of 130
missing bonds and \$14,750 of overdue
coupons out of a total of \$15,400.

MONEY REPAID.

Ryan and Cincinnati Banks Not
Losers by Transactions.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 17.—It appears
that at least \$100,000 of the bonds stolen
from the Savings Bank of New Britain,
Conn., by its treasurer, William F. Walker,
have been repaid through the hands of
Cincinnati brokers and the banks here.

John J. Ryan, who styles himself a
"cock and bond broker" and who is
well known in sporting circles, espe-
cially as a heavy and sensational bet-
ter at racetracks, pledged as security
for a large stock of stolen bonds at
the Fifth-Third National Bank and
the First National Bank of this city.

Ryan says that he had held 145
of these bonds, mostly at security for
waukees and St. Paul and Rock Island
bonds. The par value of each bond was
\$1,000.

"These bonds came into my possession
in the ordinary course of business,"
said Ryan when seen to-day. "I got
them from a man in sporting circles, espe-
cially in Europe. I had no reason to sus-
pect that the bonds came into his possession
wrongfully, nor would I voice any such
suspicion now."

The whole matter has been settled
so far as I am concerned. I have lost
nothing. I have been paid for the bonds
I sold. The New Britain (Conn.) bank has
received its equity of \$90,000 in the bonds
and the advances that had been made on
them.

Ryan refused to give the name of
his customer.

Ryan Settles With Bank.

The officers of the First National
Bank say that they accepted some of
these bonds from Ryan as security for
a loan, and that when they sent some
of the coupons to New York for col-
lection it was then discovered that the
bonds had been stolen. This was the
latter part of last month. Ryan im-
mediately came in and paid off his
loan and took up the bonds and made
the bank whole in the transaction. This
bank had less than \$20,000 of the paper.
The president of the Fifth-Third Na-
tional Bank refused to discuss the mat-
ter.

After the securities had been sold
here the local press of Cincinnati, look-
ing for a sensational story, obtained
from a detective agency, enumerating
the names of the saloons where the
bonds were recovered, and the names
of the saloons where the bonds had
passed through their hands and
which had been pledged by John J.
Ryan.

Ryan's attorney, it is said, met the
attorney of the New Britain bank in
New York City some time ago, and
the Cincinnati bank was told that
Ryan and the Cincinnati bank were in-
nocent holders of the securities, were
fully reimbursed. The equity above the
advance was returned to the New
Britain bank, it is claimed here.

Ryan was recently connected with
the firm of Ryan & Brill, which was
raided by order of Prosecutor Hunt, of
Hamilton county, on the ground that
it was a "bucket shop." The case has
not yet come to trial.

Ryan gained notoriety a few years
ago as the head of a "bucket shop,"
concern in St. Louis that paid high rates
of interest to its clients on the money
they sent in to be bet on horse races.
The Federal Government suppressed
the business.

LOUISVILLE PEOPLE REGISTER AT C.J.'S LONDON OFFICE.

At present Louisville is well repre-
sented in London, England, by a party
of prominent men and women, who left
here some time ago and crossed the
ocean to enjoy a sojourn on the Euro-
pean Continent. At the London office
of the Courier-Journal, the following
Americans, including the Louisville
delegation, have registered recently:

At Hotel Waldorf, London: Mr. and
Mrs. Thalhimer, Miss Ella Thalhimer,
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Haas, Mr. and Mrs.
Henry Perry, Miss Perry, Mr. and Mrs.
Bernard Borestein.

The following other American visit-
ors are registered at the London hotels:
Mr. and Mrs. Welch, Miss Mary
Kennard, Miss C. E. Haskins,
Miss Kennard, New York; Charles
S. Graham, Pittsburgh; Mr. and
Mrs. E. W. Zander, Chicago; Mr. and
Mrs. F. A. Burmeister, Baltimore;
Miss James K. Peterson, D. C. E. Peter-
son, Brooklyn; J. H. Lynch, Los An-
geles; Mrs. T. S. Sargent, St. Louis;
Mr. and Mrs. Julius M. Wyle, Rochester,
N. Y.; H. J. Lee, Cleveland, O.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—Orville Wright, fly-
ing in his airship here to-day in the
presence of the Empress, Princess Lou-
ise, Prince Adolph and Prince August
and a large party from the court, broke
the record for high flying. He at-
tained a height of 233 meters (762 feet).
The best previous record of height,
155 meters, was made by Hubert La-
tham.

BIG FOUR EXTENSION FOR EVANSVILLE.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 17.—(Special.)
—Railroad men believe here that the
action of the directors of the New York
Central lines in New York yes-
terday, in urging the issuance of \$20,
000,000 in bonds to carry on improve-
ments, means that the Big Four
branch from this city to Carmel,
Ill., will be built at once. The line has
been surveyed and the right of way
has been purchased.

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new comic operas on the Tariff Com-
mission.

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Society In Kentucky

FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Mrs. W. A. Howard and daughter, Miss Margaret Howard, and Miss Rebecca Salyers are spending this week attending the State Fair at Louisville.

Mr. John B. Lindsey, of Mississippi, is spending several weeks at his sister's home, Mrs. Lindsey, and family on Wapping street.

Mrs. William O'Donnell and Miss Eleanor O'Donnell are visiting friends in Louisville this week.

Miss Kathryn Frazer is the guest of Miss Nell Tobin at Crockett Hill and attending the State Fair this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton K. Tont and children, who have been spending several weeks at Atlantic City, have returned. Mrs. Tont will remain here several days before returning to her home in Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Moody, of Chicago, is the guest of Miss Todd Saffell on the South Side.

Mrs. Margaret Martin, of Lexington, who is coaching the members of the Top shop, was here Friday and Sunday the guest of Mrs. W. F. Dabridge.

Miss Adelaide Poyntz, of Louisville, who has been spending a week with her aunt, Mrs. Hiram Berry, at the Capital, will leave shortly to attend the College at Mount Vernon.

Miss Lettie Belle Fugate, of Lakeland, has concluded a visit with her sister, Mrs. Beckman, on Shelby street.

Misses Isabelle and Virginia Tobin are in Louisville this week. Mrs. Tobin is spending two weeks at Martinsburg, Ind.

Mrs. Guy Briggs and children, who have been the guest of Mrs. Scott and family, have returned home.

Miss Daisy Burdick, of the K. D. and W. Co., has returned to Louisville after spending her vacation here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burdick.

Miss Margaret Gibbons has returned to her home in Louisville after a visit with her sister, Mrs. George W. Gibbons.

Miss Margaret McLean has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. George W. Gibbons.

Miss Marie Lindsey is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lindsey, and family on the South Side.

Mrs. South Trimble and Mrs. C. A. Fish have returned from a stay of several weeks at Madison and Chicago.

Miss James Taylor, of Evansville, Ill., who has been the guest of Mrs. Guy and family, left this week for a visit with her father, Dr. Cheatham, of Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett is at home from a visit with Louisville relatives.

Mr. J. S. Swann, of Louisville, is at home from a visit with Louisville relatives.

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HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Mrs. L. W. Brown and daughter, Miss Louise, are visiting relatives in Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van Deren and daughter, Elizabeth, of Lexington, were week-end guests of Mrs. A. B. Bonta.

Miss Willette Forsythe entertained a number of friends Friday afternoon in home of her sister, Mrs. Conrad Synne and Mrs. Dunbar Forsythe, of Washington.

Miss Frances Nelson is spending the week with friends in Louisville.

Miss Anita Moore has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. Charlton Alexander, in Paris.

Miss Nettie Smith, of Danville, is the guest of Mrs. John B. Curry.

Miss Annie James is the guest of Mrs. Ruth Hall, of Lexington, and Mrs. John Brown, of Frankfort, are visiting Mrs. D. P. Prater, of Lexington.

Miss Virginia Terhune, of Frankfort, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Terhune.

Miss Beattie Vandiver is visiting friends in Louisville.

Mrs. Dan Priest, of Fort Worth, Tex., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Nannie B. Moore.

Miss Tebbets Cardwell will entertain a number of friends at church this evening.

Miss J. S. Swann, of "Swanwick," near Shrewsbury, arrived today for a visit with Mrs. Thomas Smith, at Beaumont College.

Miss Mammie A. Cardwell, of Louisville, and Mrs. H. A. Timmons, of Chicago, are in Harrisburg this week.

Miss Eva Munday has come to Richmond to spend several months.

Miss Mary Edna Metcalf leaves today for Milford, Tex., where she will teach in the public school.

Mrs. Conrad Synne and son, Mrs. Dunbar Forsythe and son, returned Tuesday to their homes in Washington.

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OWENSBORO.

OWENSBORO, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Miss Janet Reid was hostess of a bridge party Tuesday afternoon at her beautiful country home, Mrs. George Houston, of Covington, and Miss Elizabeth Vaughn, of Greensburg, Ky., were guests of honor.

Miss Martha Little was hostess of a bridge party on Wednesday afternoon in honor of her guest, Miss Elizabeth Vaughn.

Mrs. M. A. Nelson and Mrs. P. R. Paley were received from 5 to 6 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Nelson Robertson will be hostess at reception on Saturday afternoon from 5 o'clock to 6 o'clock.

Misses Ethel Williams and Eleanor Bell have returned from Lexington where they have been the guests of Mrs. Rich and Owen.

Miss Martine McCulloch left Tuesday for Washington, D. C., where she will enter Georgetown Seminary.

Mrs. J. Byrre Severn, of Cloverport, who has been visiting relatives, returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. B. Rosenthal and daughter, Miss Lillian, have returned from an extended visit to Dayton, Springfield and Paducah.

Miss Gene McAdams, of Havesville, has been the guest of Miss Jess Hays, who has gone to Louisville.

Mrs. Robert Brodie and children, who have been visiting relatives, returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. David Clarke, of California, for the past three months, have returned home.

Miss Mome Smith has returned home after a visit to Mrs. J. C. W. Beckham in Evansville.

Mr. Bleth McCulloch has returned from a business trip to St. Louis.

Miss Edna Rowe left Tuesday for De Land, Fla., where she will spend the week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Reinhardt have returned from an extended visit in the East.

Mrs. Elmer Miller has returned from Battle Creek, Mich.

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AN ATTRACTIVE YOUNG BELLE.

LANCASTER, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Mrs. Brent Metcalf and children, of Nashville, Kan., are visiting Judge R. A. Burnside and family.

Mrs. J. R. Romans and daughter, Miss Irene, are visiting the State fair at Louisville.

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Mrs. J. R. Romans and daughter, Miss Irene, are visiting the State fair at Louisville.

HAWESVILLE.

HAWESVILLE, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Miss Louise Barrett has returned to Tusculum to resume her studies at the Logan Female College.

Mrs. Stanley H. Allen and baby returned to their home at Ripley, Tenn., after spending the summer here with her parents and other relatives.

Mrs. Charles Hawley returned to her home in Burlington, Tenn., and her children have returned home after an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. George Reese, at Pineville.

Mrs. V. O. Standish and son, Lewis, are visiting friends at Campbellsville, Ind.

Miss Eliza Adams, of Owensboro, has been here several days visiting her cousin, Mrs. Jesse Newman.

Miss Jessie Adams, who had been here visiting friends for several weeks, returned to her home in Pine Bluff, Ark., Tuesday.

Mrs. Earnest Newhouse, of Little Rock, Ark., and her daughter, Miss Edna Newhouse, are here visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Newhouse.

Miss Margaret Kelly went to Owensboro Tuesday to spend a few days.

T. F. Newhouse and daughter, Mrs. Lillian Newhouse, returned from a visit to her brother, Mr. J. R. Newhouse.

Mrs. Mattie Weather, who has been here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Mart, returned to her home in Louisville Tuesday.

Mrs. Sallie Wale and daughters, Misses Frances and Margaret, left Wednesday for Los Angeles, Cal., where they will make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Adams are in Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mart are in Louisville attending the State fair.

Mrs. George Burch, returned to Louisville Tuesday to visit her sister, Mrs. J. H. Newhouse.

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OWINGSVILLE.

OWINGSVILLE, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Miss Nell and Lewis McCoy, of Lexington, are the guests of Mrs. Lillian Frutkin.

Mrs. George T. Latham is visiting her sister, Mrs. Sam Latham.

Mr. H. T. Hopkins, of Paris, is visiting friends here this week.

Miss Julia Conner left this week to attend Hamilton College at Lexington.

Miss Doris and Alice Hines are visiting friends in Winchester.

Mrs. E. E. Holmes, of Mayville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hutchison.

Miss O. H. Knicker, of Cincinnati, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hutchison.

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RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Mrs. George Snyder, of Mo. Sterling, is the guest of Mrs. Dan Chennault.

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Now Bring
The Boy For
His New
Fall
Suit.

We've got just what
HE wants; and we
have it to suit YOU,
mother or father, at
ANY PRICE you
want to pay.
Bad policy to wait.
Come while stocks are
full. Let the boy "dress
up" as soon as possible.

Levy's Third & Market
THE BRIGHT SPOT
IN LOUISVILLE.

Courier-Journal.

TRADES UNION COUNCIL
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1939

ASSETS NOT CONSERVED

CHARGE AGAINST MAYFIELD
WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY.

W. W. Senter Makes Strong Charges
and Asks For a Receiver—In
the Courts Yesterday.

Judgment of between \$5,000 and \$6,000 against the Mayfield Woollen Mills Company and a receiver for all the books and other affairs of the company are asked in a suit filed in the Circuit Clerk's office yesterday afternoon by W. W. Senter. The suit is on a note for \$8,000, on which a credit of \$2,144.46 is to be allowed. The plaintiff states that in addition to the defendant company's indebtedness as shown by the note, the defendant secured the signature of the plaintiff at a time and times when he was in mental condition such as to be incapable of making a valid contract as shown by notes to the aggregate amount of \$24,573.22. Suits on several of these notes have been brought, and the question as to his liability has not been decided. Of this sum he paid \$5,000 on May 12 last.

He charges that the defendant company's directors canceled and accepted the surrender of stock of said defendant of the par value of about \$400,000, surrendered the notes and attempted to release the subscribers from their unpaid liabilities in an amount over \$100,000. These alleged transactions he charges are illegal. He does not know the date, but says they took place inside the last two years. He says that he was a stockholder to the amount of \$10,000. He reviews the closing up of the company's local mill and asserts that the assets of the concern are not being properly conserved.

Court Paragraphs.

The Louisville City Company sued Annie K. Taylor and others for \$1,400, alleged due on three notes.

The docket of the Juvenile Court contained nineteen cases, of which the larger number were dependent children.

Richard L. Taylor sued Florence B. Taylor for divorce, alleging five years' separation. The date of the marriage is not given.

Mary Boyd sued Gilbert Boyd for divorce, alleging statutory grounds. They were married on September 1, 1938, in Jeffersonville.

Lida J. Smith sued the city for \$10,000 as damages for injuries she suffered when she fell into an excavation at Clay and Marshall streets.

The Sewer Commission sued P. H. and Charlotte Miller, seeking to condemn right of way for a sewer through property of the defendants at Miller and Scherich streets.

The Kentucky Phonograph Company sued John H. Leathers and others, seeking to settle its affairs. The company has not been active for some time and most of a large list of defendants are stockholders.

If you are within a year or within a month of buying a home—every issue of this newspaper is important to you.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Registration in all departments of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of the University of Louisville, 119 West Broadway, will begin Tuesday and continue throughout the week. The students should be on hand promptly in order to facilitate the arrangement of the permanent schedule of classes for the first semester.

The college announces that any reputable citizen of Louisville may register for college work as a special student without examination. Such students are entitled to take two courses in the work of the college at half the regular charge for tuition.

Internal Revenue Collections.

The internal revenue collections yesterday were as follows: Beer, \$900; whiskey, \$25,023.27; cigars, \$223.50; tobacco, \$11,866.33; special taxes, \$23.24; excise stamps, \$122. Total, \$38,710.49.

Don't fool yourself by thinking Nature alone will correct your liver—she needs assistance. Take nothing but LANE'S LIVER PILLS—You'll be well almost before you realize it.

At Drug Stores, 25 Cents.

WH RAZOR

Chris Forman Is Slashed By Lee Dobbins.

LATTER ALLEGES HE WAS DEFENDING HIS WIFE.

FINED WHEN PRESENTED IN NEW ALBANY COURT.

MISS CORA SHAW SUCCUMBS.

Chris Dorman was cut in the back several times with a razor wielded by Lee Dobbins in defense of his wife, Mrs. Neil Dobbins, when he feared she was about to be attacked by Dorman with an ice pick. The affray occurred at the Dobbins home on Floyd street, near Falling Run bridge, in the West Albany suburb, late Thursday night. One gash was seven inches long, but deep, and the other, a three-inch scratch, which attended him, took a number of stitches to close the wounds, none of which are thought to be serious.

Both men are employed at the rolling mills of the Ohio Falls Iron Works Company, and Dorman boards at the Dobbins home. Dorman did not work Thursday and Dobbins supposed he had been drinking, as he was in a quarrelsome mood. When Dobbins stepped from his house for a few minutes, leaving Dorman with Miss Alma Hicks and Mrs. Dobbins, he screams that he had been drinking, and brandishing an ice pick and threatening to kill her while she was lying on the floor, he says, Dobbins seized the razor and began slashing at Dorman, who is still at her home.

When arraigned in the City Court yesterday morning, Dorman gave to a charge of assault and battery, and Judge John M. Paris fined him \$25 and sent him to jail. Dorman refused to appear again this time.

Miss Shaw Dies.

Miss Cora Shaw, 75 years of age, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of her sister, Mrs. John D. Harwood, 613 East Main street, New Albany, of complications, from which she had suffered several weeks.

She is survived by four brothers and two sisters—John and Albert Shaw, of Vevey, Ind.; George Lucien Shaw, of San Francisco, Cal.; Archie Shaw, of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; and E. S. Redd, of Hermosa Beach, Cal., and Mrs. Harwood.

Miss Shaw was a devout member of Trinity M. E. church, and was one of its most beloved members. Kind and considerate in her treatment of everyone, she was noted for her beautiful character and her rare charity.

The body will be taken this afternoon to Vevey, her old home and place of birth, where the funeral will be held Sunday morning.

Granted Franchise.

The Board of Commissioners of Orange county, Ind., has granted a franchise to Charles D. Kelso and J. H. Pawcett, authorizing the building of an interurban railway over the New Albany and Paoli turnpike, providing that the road shall not be unnecessarily obstructed and that no part of the roadway shall come within four feet of the center of the turnpike except when crossing. A metal driveway of at least twelve feet shall be left for travel.

Provision is also made that the railroad from New Albany to Paoli must be completed by December 15, 1940 or the franchise shall be void. An effort will be made to secure a private right of way from Paoli to French Lick Springs, and no franchise was asked for over the highways west of Paoli. Messrs. Pawcett and Kelso have recently traveled over the road and have given assurance of the completion of the scheme for the building of the interurban line.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM NEW ALBANY.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moser, who have been traveling in the East, have returned home.

Mrs. Thomas Rankin, Sr., is critically ill at her home on Floyd knob, north of the city.

Miss Lucile Tribble, of Shelbyville, is visiting Miss Frances Guthrie, East Spring street.

Mrs. Malissa J. Shuck, of Corydon, is the guest of her son, John Shuck, East Spring street.

Mrs. Frank Gwin, who has been ill of asthma at her home on the Silver Hills, is now improved.

Mrs. Edward P. Frank, of Denver, Col., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Johnson, of Borden, are visiting Mrs. Laura McConnel, West Second street.

Mrs. Pearl Sanders and her daughter, Mrs. Pearl Sanders, will visit Mrs. John Lowery.

Miss Lydia Roberts, of the Silver Hills, will leave in a few days for Orange, N. J., where she will attend school for the coming year.

Albert Browning will return to-day to his home at Gibson City, Ill., having completed a visit to Andrew Hand, 712 Culbertson avenue.

The Daisy Club, composed of twelve members, was entertained last night at Mrs. Cook Day, at her home on East Spring street.

Miss Virginia Lynd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Lynd, will leave to-day for Baltimore, Md., where she will spend a year attending school.

Joseph L. Doherty, auditor for the Monon Railway Company, of Chicago, has been called here by the death of his brother, John E. Doherty.

Mrs. Charles Earl Currie has returned to her home near Louisville after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Tuley, 508 East Spring street.

Mrs. Nancy Ashton will celebrate her eighty-fourth birthday anniversary tomorrow at her home on West Third street, where a family reunion will be held.

The finale in the tennis tournament will be completed this afternoon at the grounds of the Highland Country Club, when the contest between E. W. Fawcett and Mrs. Harry Kelso, who have been visiting their sisters, Misses Elizabeth and Martha Kelso, on the Silver Hills, will be played.

James O. Henderson and Mrs. Nellie Robinson were married at the parsonage of the First Presbyterian church Thursday night by the pastor, the Rev. Frank T. Porter.

Mrs. Mary Slider has gone to Lafayette, having been summoned on account of the illness of her daughter, Mrs. G. W. King, formerly Miss Caroline Erb, of this city.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian church will be held next Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. James Wolpert, East Elm street.

Mrs. James H. Forman, who has been ill at the home of her mother, Mrs. Nanette Kammerer, 1215 East Spring street, has recovered sufficiently to return to her home, 1209 East Spring street.

Mrs. James Hart and her daughter, Miss Margaret Hart, of Elizabethtown, Ky., and George Warfield, of Paducah, Ky., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fawcett, 116 East Spring street.

The twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. George Tether was celebrated last night at their home, 217 East Fifth street, a number of hand-made pieces of silver being given them.

Miss Annie G. Elgin, 1113 East Market street, who has been spending the last few weeks at Detroit, Toronto, Niagara Falls and Cincinnati, is expected home this evening. She will be accompanied by her son, W. C. Elgin.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Cheney, who has been spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. E. W. Jones, at her home on the Silver Hills, and relatives in this city, left yesterday for New York to remain until next time.

Friends in this city have received the

BUTCHERS GETTING ANXIOUS

People are eating more spaghetti—particularly Faust Brand Spaghetti, knowing it to be not only cheaper than meat and the equal of meat in nutrition, but the superior of meat as a food easily digested and productive of minimum body heat—a food that means hearty appetites at meals, and sustained energy between meals.

Faust spaghetti also makes a strong appeal to the cook, for it can be served in such a variety of ways as never to tire the palate.

All enjoy Spaghetti Italian style—with tomato sauce, cheese, eggs, mushrooms, oysters—fried—in soups—as puddings—these are but a few of the suggestions found in the book of recipes sent free on request.

Clean—pure—American made. Five and ten cents per sealed package. All grocers.

MAULL BROTHERS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Final arrangements for the Jeffersonville Democratic city primary election were completed yesterday afternoon by M. Z. Stannard, W. F. Cicco and Madison Dugan, Election Commissioners, who placed the copy for the tickets in the hands of the printer.

The polls will open at 4 o'clock p. m. Monday and close at 9. The voting places were selected as follows:

First ward, Henry Melbourne store, Sixth street and Broadway; Second ward, city hall; Third ward, John Miller's shoe shop, Wall and Maple streets; Fourth ward, the residence of Joseph Hodson's barbershop, 704 East Chestnut street; Sixth ward, Mrs. Jennie Elton's residence, 833 West street.

The candidates for precinct committees were arranged on the tickets as follows:

First ward—First precinct, W. W. Ross; Second precinct, Robert E. Gleason.

Second ward—First precinct, none named; Second precinct, Jacob Kleespies and Thomas Bohon.

Third ward—First precinct, P. M. Heller; Second precinct, William F. Cicco.

Fourth ward—First precinct, W. M. Varble; Second precinct, Henry Dugan.

Fifth ward—First precinct, E. W. Hylton and George W. Sadler; Second precinct, Frank Sames and George B. Parks.

Sixth ward—First precinct, John Kinney; Second precinct, John Miller, Jr.

Flash Receipt For Rent.

Residents of Howard Park, a Jeffersonville suburb, who for some time have been waging war against gypsies, horse traders and other bands of wagon peddlers, yesterday received a receipt for rent from the city.

The receipt, which was sent to the residents of the park, stated that the city had decided to take possession of the park and to build a new highway through it. The receipt also stated that the city had decided to build a new highway through the park and to build a new highway through the park.

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COMPLETE PLANS

For Democratic City Primary In Jeffersonville.

COPY FOR TICKETS IN HANDS OF THE PRINTER.

OFFICER STRIKES SNAG IN ATTEMPT TO OUST TRADERS.

STARTS OUT TO SEE WORLD.

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instance the Kentucky State Fair brought a great rush.

A. D. Conner, who has been appointed agent for the Louisville office in this city, has assumed his duties at Wall-street station, and J. W. Wray has gone to New Albany to succeed C. T. Williams, who became the ticket agent at Ninth street.

Charles Ogilvie and Walter Brendel, who are foremen in the steel plant at Howard's shipyard, have gone to Madison, Ind., to build a steel bottom for a government boat that is under construction there. They took with them several expert workmen of this city.

Morris Nagel, who claimed he was a plasterer and lived at Danville, Ill., was arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolman James Masters after he had tried to sell a pair of new shoes to several persons for anything he could get. The charge of intoxication was entered against him.

Edward B. Robinson, trustee of Washington township, has announced the selection of the following teachers for the New Washington public schools: Sanford Murphy, principal; Camille Weaver, assistant; Cora Walker and Ada Hooker, teachers. Other township teachers are Margarette Swengel, Lottie Hooker, John Allen, Anna Brishen, Mary McKeand, Eva Leach, Shilling, Maud Crist and Reid Taylor.

An effort is now being made to settle the controversy at Glasgow over school affairs, which a few days ago assumed a bitter aspect. The trouble originated with the closing of the school in the town and transferring the pupils to Gum Corner, some distance away. A petition has been sent to the school board in Glasgow, and it now being in Charleston, the dispute has begun work on settling the matter satisfactorily to all concerned.

The quarterly bulletin of the State Board of Charities and Correction a report is made of a visit to the several institutions in the state. The bulletin found to be well cared for, but a few minor changes were suggested. The bulletin also reported that the best state possible under surrounding conditions the building of a new one is recommended. The bulletin also reported that the building of a new one is recommended. The bulletin also reported that the building of a new one is recommended.

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